

Mohave County Miner.

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NO. 21.

General Mining News.

Judge L. O. Cowan received word yesterday to the effect that the courts of the state of Sonora had decided the litigation that had been existing over his group of mines in the Altar district, in his favor. These mines are considered by mining men to be among the most promising in the state. The Judge at one time was offered \$300,000 for the group, but was unable to close the deal on account of the pending litigation.—Tucson Star.

The Interior department has segregated the rich mineral strip from the San Carlos reservation. The strip lies along the southwest boundary of the reservation. Rich mineral was found there several years ago, after which the move was commenced to have the strip segregated. Work will now be resumed on claims which had to be abandoned on account of being on the reservation, so says the Citizen.

The new camp, Superior, on Queen creek, is moving to the front in most encouraging fashion. The new building house is running in full blast, and two machine drills are constantly at work. The Superior company has built a substantial bridge across Queen creek in order to facilitate the transportation of supplies and wood to the main works, and there are now about thirty men employed. It is confidently expected that Superior will be a good, lively camp in the near future.—Florence Blade.

The Detroit Copper Co. commenced putting in a new plant this week. The furnaces are a new style of the copper matte variety, and are said to be the largest of the kind in the world. They were made by the Mine and Smelter Supply Co. Llewellyn Iron Works of Los Angeles have the contract of putting up the building. The D. C. concentrator will be changed in the near future from a 500 to an 800 ton plant, and improvements made all along the line.—Morenci News.

General Manager L. W. Felt, of the McCabe mine, left yesterday for Denver to purchase machinery for the above mine. The company proposes to sink the shaft 100 feet deeper at once. It is now down 700 and they propose going to the 800-foot level and open it up at that depth. The capacity of the mill will also be increased and other needed machinery installed. The cost of the proposed improvements which will be added immediately is \$25,000. Mr. Felt is a thorough mining man and is working the McCabe on thorough systematic business principles. When the mine is thoroughly exploited at the 800-foot level sinking will be continued another 100 feet and continued until 1000 feet is reached. Mr. Felt thoroughly believes in deep mining.—Courier.

After having expended something like \$25,000 in the exploitation of the Mineral Belt group of mineral claims, which lie in the west part of Yuma county, the Arizona Development Company has just sold the property for \$150,000. For almost two years development work has been carried on under the supervision of Dr. O. L. Geer, of Martinez, and the claims, which are a few miles from the famous Congress property, are now regarded as a promising gold property. The purchase was made by the Harqua Hala Mining and Milling Company, organized for the purpose of taking over mines. It has a strong backing of Philadelphia capital, and the intention is to install machinery that will enable the company to handle a large tonnage. There are said to be over 200,000 tons of ore in sight, and about 50,000 tons already blocked out. The average of numerous samples gives a value of \$25 a ton to the ore.—Yuma Sun.

A Cursed Gem.

The large diamond which Kruger took with him when he left South Africa has a very curious history. It originally belonged to Meshesh, a Basuto chief; from whom it was extorted by T'Chaka, the Zulu king. T'Chaka's brother killed him and stole it. The brother came to grief, and the gem passed into the possession of a Zulu chief, who soon afterwards was

assassinated. The natives say that no less than sixteen of the successive possessors of the diamond either were killed or driven out of the country. The diamond was then seen by white men, who set out to get it. A party of whites attacked the natives who had the stone and a fierce fight ensued, in which 300 lives, mostly natives, were lost.

Memela, a native chief, took the gem and concealed it in a wound which he had received in battle. Afterwards Memela was captured by the Boers and set to work as a slave. Kruger, hearing his story, released him, and in gratitude Memela gave the stone to his liberator. Some years passed and then Kruger shared the fate which had overtaken all former possessors of the diamond who had not been killed—he was driven from power and forced to leave his native country. Where the fatal diamond is now is not certain, though it is known that the ex-president of the Transvaal has parted with it. Some say that it is in the coffers of the vatican, and some that it was sold to the Emperor of Austria, and is among the crown jewels at Vienna.

It is said to be 200 carats in weight, but is not perfect. Its history is one that would not recommend it as a talisman to anyone of a superstitious turn of mind. It is almost as gruesome a possession as that hideous little Indian idol, the destruction of which Mme. Carnot ordered in her will. This idol was given to President Carnot by a friend, who laughingly told him a legend attached to it, which was to the effect that its possessor would obtain supreme power and then die by the knife. The idol has belonged to the Rajahs of Kachujura, of whom five certainly—perhaps more—died by the knife of the assassin.—Exchange.

Butte Business Men's Banquet.

At the annual banquet of the Butte Men's Association, held at Butte, Montana, last week, a number of good toasts were offered, among which that of Superintendent G. W. Goodale, of the Amalgamated company, was especially good, as it dealt with the mineral wealth of that great copper producing district.

Mr. Goodale said in response to the toast on "The Mining Interest."

"Responding to the toast assigned me, I think the Butte Business Men's Association and guests will not object to giving a few minutes to our own self-glorification. A review of the production from the mining interests of Butte shows an output, not including the years prior to 1879, when the first smelter of importance was done in the district, or for a period of 24 years, ending with the year 1902, of

"Copper, 3,087,891,572 pounds.

"Silver, 200,000,000 ounces.

"Gold, 300,000 ounces.

"Not less than 30,000,000 tons of ore were mined in producing this copper, and the copper came from an area of about 1,200 acres. If it were spread over this area, each square foot would have 59 pounds, and the thickness of the metal would be nearly an inch and a quarter.

"The veins of Butte are not all wedge-shaped, with the biggest end below; and, confidentially, a few of the mines need something besides depth; furthermore, there are mines which since the decline in silver have been inactive, but with an output of nearly 10,500 tons of ore per day, the district is on a solid basis of prosperity, and we have only reached a very moderate depth with our explorations. The deepest shaft is only 2,200 feet, and the final limits of the productive area have not yet been determined.

"The importance of the mining enterprises of Butte to other parts of Montana, and to other states, is shown in an estimate of the amount of coal which has been required for the extraction and reduction of the 30,000,000 tons of copper ore and the quantity of timber used underground—6,000,000 tons of coal and 772,000,000 feet of timber.

"At the present time about 12,000 men are employed by the mining companies of Butte, including the works at Anaconda and Great Falls.

"A word of eulogy would be appro-

priate for gentlemen who were in life captains of our industry, but have 'crossed the range,' and are only with us tonight in memory. Within two years and a half Marcus Daly, Thomas Couch, W. E. Hall, Henry Williams and J. K. Clark have passed away, and the whole western country feels the loss of such active and honored men.

"Mining has been the pioneer industry in the west, and by the stimulus which has been given thereby to railroad building, agricultural and grazing business has increased and the prosperity of our mountain states has advanced rapidly.

"For a long time our national government has maintained a department of agriculture, and efforts are being made to establish a department of commerce. Why should we not have a secretary of mining? The importance of this industry entitles it to more careful governmental supervision than it has now. The application of the present mining law, with its extralateral rights, certainly has had unfortunate applications in Butte, and has caused many interruptions in the industrial quiet of the district. If we had a department of mining it is probable that beneficial changes could be made in this, as well as in other laws affecting our prosperity."—Western Mining World.

Sketch of a Mossback.

Not many days ago the Silver State was taken to task by an individual who was propped against a telegraph pole. The inertness of this person was evidenced by the circumstance that his back, which pointed toward Polaris, was covered with a coating of vegetation which a botanist would immediately have classed under Bryaceae (Urn mosses), Andraeaceae (split mosses), Jungermanniaceae (scale mosses), or Lycopodiaceae (club mosses.)

At any rate this individual had stood still so long facing the south that he was like those ancient rotting forest trees by which the traveler determines the points of the compass, by the moss that grows on the north side.

Yes, dear reader, the individual who made the kick was a mossback. In some towns this species is labeled silurian. In other places they are yelet fossils.

But on with the story.

This silurian, mossbacked fossil awoke to a sufficient point of energy to charge ye editor with the horrible offense of writing up Humboldt's mining history and the possibilities of our county along that line of industry.

Men were hanged, guillotined, drawn and quartered for such heinous offenses in time past, according to our silurian friend, and the only pity is that laws carrying these penalties are obsolete.

The gentleman with moss upon his back claimed to be a prospector and miner. The Silver State will go bail that his prospecting expeditions are limited to one night in the year, December 31st, when ghouls and claim jumpers do strut about, and that his mining has consisted solely in what, as mining camp parlance goes, is termed "chloriding."

Many and many are these boils, carbuncles, warts and excrescences upon the neck of every mining district.

They prospect in the pockets of the energetic, public spirited and successful claim finders. They use their strength in pounding the bar instead of a drill. They are found about the stove in the grocery store telling how "veins are sure to pinch out in the formation here." They may be seen leaning against lamp posts. They are athirst at all times. They carry their hammers with them for knocking purposes. They are the drones in the hive, oil on the rail, stumbling blocks in the path of progress.

God rid us of the silurian, mossbacked fossils and Humboldt county will gloriously take care of herself. The editor of the Silver State freely and candidly admits that he has, does, and will continue to boom the mining industry of this county and state.

It is that only which will make of this a rich and populous place.

Nature has set an immovable bar upon advancement of agriculture beyond a certain limit. Distance from

market and absence of fuel curtail the manufacturing possibilities of Humboldt, but there are no bounds nor limits to the wealth that may and will come through discovery and development of latent leads of ore. The Silver State is with the miner and the prospector and would rather be guilty of overwriting than of underwriting the mines and prospects of this rich but undeveloped county.—Silver State, Winnemucca, Nev.

Kansas Gold-Bearing Shales.


Dr. Waldemar Lingren has made an investigation into certain shales of Kansas to see if they carry gold in commercial quantities. It has been claimed from time to time that the values ran from 28 to 108 in gold per ton, while such competent men as Prof. Haworth of the Kansas University, denied that they had more than minute traces. Notwithstanding the condemnation of these local scientists, companies were formed and mills erected to treat this so-called ore. Of course no financial success could be made, hence Dr. Lingren's services were called into requisition. After making a thorough sampling the samples were sent to the government assay office at various places, which check, one against the other. It was shown that the same samples did not give uniform results on repeated assays, as the silver or gold was unevenly distributed in them. None of the samples contained silver or gold in economically important quantities. After Prof. Haworth's sweeping condemnation of these alleged mines, the investors in these companies have no one to blame for their losses but themselves. Dr. Lingren's report may be taken as finally disposing of this matter.—Pacific Coast Miner.

Water was struck in the Copper Queen well Wednesday at a depth of 170 feet, says the Dispatch. The flow is now 250 gallons per minute which it is believed will be increased to 400 gallons per minute. This establishes the fact that there will be an abundance of water to meet the demands of the extensive plants which have been built by the two great copper companies. There has been a good deal of speculation upon the question of water and some have expressed a degree of doubt as to whether there would be enough water to satisfy the demands of the works. The fact that this great volume of water is developed with so little trouble insures the people of Douglas the question of water is absolutely solved and that there will be an abundance at this point.

Escaped an Awful Fate.

Mr. H. Haggins of Melbourne, Fla., writes, "My doctor told me I had Consumption and nothing could be done for me. I was given up to die. The offer of a free trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, induced me to try it. Results were startling. I am now on the road to recovery and owe all to Dr. King's New Discovery. It surely saved my life." This great cure is guaranteed for all throat and lung diseases by H. H. Watkins, Druggist. Price 50c & 1.00. Trial bottles free.

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Notice of Forfeiture.

To H. WINTERHALDER, his assigns and legal representatives:
You are hereby notified that the undersigned who are co-owners with you in the Victor mining claim, have expended the sum of one hundred (\$100) dollars in labor and improvements on it for the year 1902 in compliance with the United States mining laws requiring annual expenditures to be made on mining claims. The said Victor mining claim is situated in the San Francisco mining district, Mohave county, Territory of Arizona, and is duly recorded in the office of the county recorder of Mohave county, Arizona, in book N, page 47, mining records; and you are further notified that if, at the expiration of ninety days from the last publication of this notice, you fail or refuse to pay your proportion of said expenditure, together with the cost of publication of this notice, your interest in the said Victor mining claim will be forfeited and become the property of the undersigned in accordance with law.

A. A. SPEAR.

CHARLES GOODCHILD.

KINGMAN, Arizona, November 26, 1902.

First insertion Nov. 29, 1902.

Notice of Forfeiture.

To H. WINTERHALTER, his assigns and legal representatives:
You are hereby notified that the undersigned, who are co-owners with you in the Virgin mining claim, have expended the sum of one hundred (\$100) dollars in labor and improvements on it for the year 1902 in compliance with the United States mining laws requiring annual expenditures to be made on mining claims. The said Virgin mining claim is situated in the San Francisco mining district, Mohave county, Territory of Arizona, and is duly recorded in the office of the county recorder of Mohave county, Arizona, in book N, page 49, mining records; and you are further notified that if, at the expiration of ninety days from the last publication of this notice, you fail or refuse to pay your proportion of said expenditure, together with the cost of publication of this notice, your interest in the said Virgin mining claim will be forfeited and become the property of the undersigned in accordance with law.

A. A. SPEAR.

CHARLES GOODCHILD.

KINGMAN, Arizona, November 26, 1902.

First insertion November 29, 1902.

NOTICE OF FORFEITURE.

To Joe Bari, his assigns and legal representatives:
You are hereby notified that the undersigned who is a co-owner with you in the Mendocino mining claim, has expended the sum of one hundred (\$100) dollars in labor and improvements on it for the year 1902, in compliance with the United States mining laws requiring annual expenditures to be made on mining claims. The said Mendocino mining claim is situated in Wallapai mining district, Mohave county, Arizona Territory, and is duly recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Mohave County, Arizona Territory, in book O, page 33, Mining Records; and you are further notified that if, at the expiration of ninety (90) days from the last publication of this notice, you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of said expenditure, together with the cost of publication of this notice, your interest in the said Mendocino mining claim will be forfeited and become the property of the undersigned in accordance with law. H. E. STRAWBELL.

Kingman, Arizona, Jan. 28, 1903.

First publication Jan. 31, 1903.

Last publication May 2, 1903.

Mine Warning Notice.

To Whom It May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that the Tub and Gem mine, situated in the Wallapai mining district, Mohave county, Arizona, are under bond to parties working the same, and that neither the said mines, nor the owner thereof, will be responsible for any labor or debts contracted, or injuries sustained by any employer or employee in the operation of said mining properties. That all operatives engage in such service at their own risk, and that no debt is valid against said mines or the owner thereof.

T. L. AYRES.

San Francisco, Cal., July 22, 1901.

Mine Warning Notice.

To Whom it may concern:
Notice is hereby given that the Mariposa (with machinery thereon), Oro Plata, Wedge and Goldsmith mines, situated in Todd Basin, Wallapai mining district, Mohave county, Arizona, are under bond to parties working the same, and that neither the said mines nor the owners thereof will be responsible for any labor or debts contracted, or injuries sustained by any employer or employee in the operation of said mining property; that all operatives engage in such service at their own risk and that no debt is valid against said mining claims.

J. W. GERRITT.

Kingman, Dec. 19, 1896.

Mine Warning Notice.

To Whom It May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that the Nighthawk mine, situated in Wallapai mining district, Mohave county, Arizona, is under lease to parties working the same, and that neither the mine nor the owner thereof will be responsible for any labor or debt contracted, nor injuries sustained by any employer or employees in working said property; and that no employer or employee is the agent of the owner for any purpose, and that all operatives engage in such service at their own risk, and that no debt or claim of debt is valid against said mining claims or their owners.

NIGHTHAWK MINING CO.

GEORGE M. BOWERS, Supt.

Kingman, Arizona, March 6, 1902.

Mine Warning Notice.

To Whom It May Concern:
Notice is hereby given that the Nevada No. 2, Tom and Gusher mines, situated in Wallapai mining district, Mohave county, Arizona, are under contract to parties working the same, and that neither the mine nor the owners thereof will be responsible for any labor or debt contracted, nor injuries sustained by any employer or employees in working said property; and that no employer or employee is the agent of the owner for any purpose, and that all operatives engage in such service at their own risk, and that no debt or claim of debt is valid against said mining claims or their owners.

E. F. HOLLIDAY,

H. B. BOHON,

H. B. EALY.

Kingman, Arizona, Jan. 28, 1903.

Last publication April 25.

Mine Warning Notice.

Notice is hereby given that neither the Tarrs mine, situated in Wallapai mining district, Mohave county, Arizona, nor the undersigned owner will be responsible for any debts contracted or labor performed by parties engaged in working said mine under lease and bond.

W. A. L. TARR.

Manuelito, New Mexico, June 24, 1902.